# PARIS.

Herald Special Report from the Capital

Chevalier Wikoff in Defence of a Free Press.

Darkening Prospects of the Beleaguered City.

Excitement Over Rumors of Bazaine's Capitulation.

Determination to Defend the Place to the Last.

Number, Position and Calibre of the German and French Guns.

Departure of the Empress Eugenie from Wilhelmshohe.

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# THE SITUATION IN PARIS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HEBALD.

A Batch of Letters from the Beleaguered City-Press Presecutions-M. Portalle' Offosce, Panishment and Defence-Action of Chevaller Wikoff in Behalf of a free Press-Its Success-A Sertie-Council of War. LONDON, Nov. 2-P. M. Paris letters, dated in the French capital on the

ead nittmo, have reached this city. These communications possess very little interest

with regard to the actual situation of affairs inside the fortifications beyond the evidence which they afford of the gradual and still more certain hopelessness of the French securing a deliverance from the siege. The writers mention that Edonard Portalis editor of La Vertie, was arrested for pub-

ushing news of the proclamation of the "Red" republic at Lyons. After the accused had had a magisterial examination, the following letter appeared in La Vertte as having been addressed to GENTLEMEN-Having learned in the course of the

preliminary interrogatory to which M. Portalis was subjected, according to custom yesterday in the on of the Conciergerie, that he positively refused to make known the source from which he had drawn s portion of the information published by him on sturday last, and the publication of which, to the surprise of everybody, caused his arrest suddenly. equently consider it my duty to make known to the Judge d'Instruction that I gave to Porta-lis the news of the République Rouge having been proclaimed in Lyons. I also ed him of the existence of a similar, anala. gous movement in the west of France, and declared him that I had received the intelligence of both matters from a member of the diplomatic body who had himself read it in a late number of a Lon-

From this point the letter of explanation goes on to state and explain how M. Portalis first took the precaution to speak to General Treenu on the subject, and even then afterwards only published the tter in the form of an editorial interrogatory addressed to the government. The writer declare that the Portalis arrest had surprised the American world in Paris profoundly, and then goes conclusion thus:-I admit that existing situation is an exceptional one. The government, acting in the interest of all, citisens and strangers, is obliged to exercise a more vigilant watch diness than in ordinary times, but I not admit that the population of Paris, which exhibits at the present moment a degree of calm, resolute courage, approaching nearly to the sublime, Europa, can be frightened by reading articles in a newspaper, even when these articles are printed in type of extraordinary size and contain certain disagreeable news. In presence of the accusation of which I am the innocent cause I consider myself sound in honor to come forward and claim my share of the responsibility in my own name; in the name of the services of Portalis, services which are rendered sacred to the cause of nation: defence; and in the name of the liberty of the press. which has been frequently defended and eloquently vindicated by the men, one of them in particular (Jules Favre), who now sit in power in the Hotel de Ville. Allow me, therefore, to ask his liberation. Respectfully.

HENRI WIKOFF, of New York. This letter fall like a bombshell in the governmen camp. "It is evidently a Prussian device," cries Favre: "a second Sismarck come to judgment !" Rochefort rushed out for the barricades, and Trochu

stood on his guard against a sadden surprise The orderhes and aides on duty near the execu-

ing off with despatches in all directions from the Heiel de Ville. The unfortunate journalist Portalis was instantly

erdered out, but in secret, as no person was per-mitted to see him without having first obtained a ecial permit for that purpose from the officials. Eventually Mr. Wikoff summoned the Judge to Mear the case, and M. Portalis was liberated.

proves very clearly that the present government of France is following closely on the heels of the empire in its treatment of the public press and jourmalistic writers.

A SORTIE AND MISTARE. The Paris letters supply the following account of the Krench sortle which was made from the city on the 21st ultimo. The writer says:-Twice during the engagement the soldiers of the Garde Mobile

fired in confusion on the men of the Franca-tircurs, mistaking them for the Prussian enemy.

IN COUNCIL. On the 23d October, says another writer, a connell of war was held in order to depate the advisability of attempting with a large force to open the communication between Paris and Orleans by attacking the position of the enemy near Choissy. It was decided, however, that such an attempt would not succeed, and the idea was consequently abandoned.

The prospects of the French in Paris appear, therefore, to grow more and more gloomy daily.

ADDITIONAL NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Later News-Positions Reoccupied by the Prusslans-Manufacturing Arms-A Bombardment Momentarily Expected-Rumors of Bazaine's Capitulation-Flourens and Blanqui Unpopular-The National Loan-An Obstinate Defence Determined On-The People Resolute-Provisions Plentiful-Fortifications Strengthened-The Prussian Battegies-News from Tours.

TOURS, Nov. 2, 1870. The government is in receipt of advices from Paris to October 28.

PRUSSIANS REOCCUPTING OLD POSITIONS.

The Prinssians had resumed, in force, some posi-tions which they had previously abandoned; from others they had been dislodged after hard fighting. and the Parislans held these points and were forti-MANUFACTURING ARMS.

The principal cannon foundry of the city, which is capable of turning out ten guns per day, had com-pleted an iron-clad locomotive armed with heavy ordnance. The same establishment was busily em-ployed in the manufacture of Chassepots and light

A BOMBARDMENT MOMENTARILY MXPECTED. The National Guard had received thirty-six new field pieces. The Electeur says the Prussian siege guns are before the city and Paris may be bom RUMORS OF BAZAINE'S CAPITULATION-GREAT EX-

Rumers of the capitulation of Bazaine were circuated in Paris on the 27th, and created intense agitation. Le Combat, Felix Pyat's newspaper, charged the government with knowing the fact and withholding it from the public. The citizens, incensed at this accusation, destroyed all the copies of Pyat's journal they could find and sought to arrest the edi-tor. The Journal Official published an indignant denial, the government not deeming it possible that Bazaine could betray his trust, THE BARRICADES.

It is claimed that such a formidable system of de-fence by barricades has been arranged that it will be impossible to take Paris by assault. VOLUNTEERS COMING FORWARD

The Paris newspapers are filled with details of the enrolment of volunteers from the National Guard for active service. A platform was built on th Place du Panthéon, on which was placed the motto, "Cluzens, the country is in danger." Under were inscribed the dates, 1792 and Drums beat the charge, and as the crowd filled the square the roar of the cannonading eyond the walls could be heard. The Mayor de livered a patriotic address, at the close of which thousands pressed forward to enrel their names. The Sixtleth battalion of the National Guard volumteered en masse. In the schools the boys over sixteen years of age drill daily.

A NEW ARTILLERY CORPS ORGANIZED A corps of articlery had been organized at Paris which would be armed with mitrailleuses raised by subscription and presented to the government, SUSPENSION OF THE JOURNAL OFFICIAL.

The publication of the Journal Officiel will be suspended, and an official bulletin will be issued in

FLOURENS AND BLANQUI UNPOPULAN Flourens and Blanqui failed to secure re-election as officers of battalions of the National Guards which they had commanded for more than a month The journals deem this a proof of the intention of distant to maintain order.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR ARTILLERY. voluntary contribution from certain citizens for the equipment of a battery.
THE NATIONAL LOAN.

The subscribers to the national loan were numerous. Seven hundred and fifty millions had been paid in of the portion due October 21.

GUNPOWDER. There was sufficient saltpetre in the Catacombs to make powder for six months.

PHEATRICALS FOR PATRIOTIC PURPOSE At the Comedie Français matinées were given to raise funds for the wounded. Concerts were also being held for the same purpose, which the public patronize liberally.

All advices from Paris conclude with the state ment that the utmost determination prevailed, and that the delence would certainly be obstinate and

ADDITIONAL NEWS-THE PROPLE RESOLUTE. News has been received from Paris to October 29. The people were strong in their determination to defend the city to the last extremity. Great numbers of enrolments in the National Guard had been made, in order to strengthen the defence of the for

MANUFACTURING CANNON-PROVISIONS PLENTIFUL. Private subscriptions to pay for cannon to be placed upon the works had already reached a sumcient amount to purchase one thousand pieces, which were being rapidly made at the various works It was estimated that the rations of fresh and sait meats would subsist the city until the end of January. The lournals assert that bread will not be dealt out in rations until the 1st of January, the supply on hand being ample.

STRENGTHENING THE PORTURE Work on the fortifications was progressing actively in the direction of Bagneux, in spite of the determined opposition of the enemy. A large redan was in course of construction there, which was expected to add largely to the defensive strength of that line. PRUSSIAN BATTERIES.

The Prossians are constructing heavy batteries near Vezon, before Courbevote and at Bas Mendon. They have also planted heavy artillery at Comisy-le

DESPATCHES FROM TOURS. On the 27th ult. General Trocau received despatches from Tours dated the 24th.

HONORS TO PRUSSIAN DRAD. The Monateur, of Paris, notices, as a proof of the humanity of the French, the fact that Prussian wounded who died in the French ambulance nespitais were followed to their graves by French sol diers.

MINOR MATTERS. Three hundred breech-loading cannon had been constructed and presented to the government by The sum paid in on the national loan already

amounted to over 90,000,000 france. Military Decorations-Balloon Maile-The Neutrals-Bavarians Charged with Using Explosive Bullets-Parisian Arder Un-

abated-The Provision Question-A Riot. LONDON, Nev. 2, 1870. The following advices from Paris are dated Octo

THE LEGION OF HONOR. The government has decreed that in future the decoration of the Legion of Honor will be conferred only for distinguished military services.

A credit of 40,000 france is accounted for at the Post Office Department by balloons constructed for postal service. M. Dupuy de Lorne has been charged with the direction of the works for making the balloons. THE NEUTRALS.

THE BALLOON MAIL

All Englishmen and Americans were to have left Paris on the 28th. Orders had been given at the British embassy to place all documents and valuables in the cellars.

BAVARIANS CHARGED WITH USING EXPLOSIVE BULLETS. The journals of Paris announce that Bavarian

ing forces, were found to have explosive bullets in their possession. The fact was duly witnessed for the purpose of calling to it the attention of the civil-

PARISIAN ARDOR UNABATED. The latest advices from Paris represent that the ardor of the people is unabated, and no doubts are anywhere expressed of ability to hold out for weeks, perhaps months, still.

THE PROVISION QUESTION-A RIOT. The supply of fresh meat is said to be sufficient to last until December 15, while the salted provisions will supply the city five weeks longer. It stems, however, that the stores are not judiclously distributed. On the 25th uit, a riot occurred in a market of the Arrondissement des Batignolles. The populace rushed into the market en masse, clamoring to be supplied with meat. The outbreak was

suppressed without serious dimently.

The Prussians have succeeded in placing batteries at Courbevole, Mendan and Bagneux.

INEFFICIENCY OF THE NATIONAL GUARDS-THE PROSPECT. A correspondent at Paris writes on the 26th:- We are much more quiet. We cannot make out whether the Prussians mean a bombardment or not. The National Guards are not worth their sait. In the last sortle we had 50,000 men, and they could not stand against 8,000. They fought well at first, but soon fied. The town ought to be impregnable, but it is doubtful whether the men will fight. UNPAVORABLE NEWS SUPPRESSED.

Communication with the outside world is still par-tially maintained. English journals of the 8th had been received. The government steadily suppresses all unfavorable news. The prosecution against the Verice was for the publication of false intelligence, known officially to be true.

## THE BESIEGING ARMY.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Preparations for the Bombardment-Number and Position of the German Guas-Their Calibre-Range of the Batteries-French Works Between St. Desis and Most Valeries-Armament of the French Forts.

LONDON, NOV. 2, 1870.

A telegram from Versailles furnishes details of the preparations made by the Prussians for the attack on the forts around Paris, which are as follows:--

NUMBER AND POSITION OF THE GERMAN GUNS. The besiegers possess 180 heavy guns mounted on field carriages, and not on platforms, behind their earthworks. These carriages have a peculiar construction, allowing the elevation of the guns to an angle of forty-five degrees. THEIR CALIBRE.

The heaviest of these guns throw seventy pound shells, while many others only throw twelve pound projectiles. They have, besides, two mortars, threwing 200 pound shells.

RANGE OF THE BATTERIES. The range of the batteries at St. Cloud, Bonjival and Garches is from three to five kilemetres, and can reach as far as the west and southwest curtains of Mont Valerien. The range of those at Meudon, the Bois de Meudon and Clamart is from four to five kilometres, and will reach forts lasy, Venvres and Montrough.

PARNCH WORKS BRIWEEN ST. DENIS AND MONT VA-LERIEN. There are no German troops in the peninsula of Gennevilliers, which is wholly occupied by the French, who have completed their strong works at Courbevose, Colombes and Gennevilliers by filling the gap between Mont Valerien and St. Denis

The nearest German works to these posts are at Houilles, Chaton and Carrieres-St. Denis. Between Mont Valerien and the fort of Issy the French have completed, armed and are occupying five new strong works at Molemart, Boulogne, Billancours, Point du Tour and Molmena.

ARMAMENT OF THE PRENCH PORTS. All the French forts are armed with 6½, 7½, 9 and 10½-inch guns, ranging from 7,925 to 9,000 yards and throwing from 75-pound to 200-pound shells. The Prussian batteries at Clamart and Meudon are subject to a double line of fire from the French forts. The weight and range of the French guns are greater than those of any batteries the Prussians

have yet planted. ITEMS FROM VERSAILLES. A telegram from Versailles dated yesterday gives the following items of news:—
The loss of the Second division of the infantry

Guard on the 30th ult. was thirty-four officers and Fort Mont Valerien fired actively last evening and this morning, but without doing any damage

M. Thiers reports nothing new from Paris.

A correspondent to-day interviewed a number of the Americans who just arrived from Paris, chiefly tadies. They all say that the condition of the city is excellent, and that the spirit of the people is uncannied. There is abundant fresh meat to last until December 15, and other provisions until January 31. The confidence of the people in the govern ment was unshaken. The attempts of the "reds' to foment trouble resulted in ridiculous failures,

ANOTHER VIEW. Refugees from Paris say the Parisians are greatly discouraged at the state of anarchy into which the war has thrown the country, and they long for any event that may bring the evil to an end. ATTACK AND REPULSE.

During the darkness of the night the enemy sought to attack the advanced posts. The artillery of the reserves, with shells from the forts, caused them to retire after a heavy punishment. INTRIGUES OF THE BONAPARTISTS.

The intrigues for the restoration of the Bonapart ats, which had been made known by foreign jour nals had stunefled the Parisians. The journal Le Peuple Français alone defends the Emperor. DISMISSED-AND WHY,

Moitie, the Mayor of the Eleventh arrondissement who prohibited all religious teaching in the public schools, was dismissed by the government in dis

GENERAL PARIS ITEMS. Skirmishes on the northern and eastern fronts of the city result in decided advantages for the French. The Boulevard du Prince Eugene has been named

Boulevard Voltaire. The statue of the Prince has been replaced by that of Voltaire. The Stock Exchange brokers have given Troche 30,000 francs to purchase six cannon Cuvillier, the sculptor, was killed at the battle of

Ruell, and Leroux and Vibert, painters, were The French had ninety cannon at the battle of

Chevilly and ninety-four at that of Ruell. The bells of the churches had been offered to overnment, but refused.

# THE SURRENDER OF METZ.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Public Anxiety with Regard to the Ca pitulation of Metz.

LONDON, Nov. 2, 1870.

Special HEBALD telegrams, dated in Berlin yester day evening, report that the delay which has occurred in completing the Prussian occupation of Metz has given rise to disquieting rumors among the people of the Prussian capital.

The delay is due simply and only, however, to

the extensive preparations which are absolutely necessary to be made for the safe transport of the French prisouers to Germany. The terms of the capitulation will be complied with in every particular.

Consequences of the Capitalatlou-Prussian Trophics and Spoils-The French Generals Who Were Made Prisoners-Immense Supply of Wer Material Taken-Regimental Classification of the French-Engles and Standards Handed Over-Valuable Acquisi-

tion of Cannon and Mitrailleuses-Distri-

butlon and Location of the Prisoners. LONDON, Nov. 2, 1870. Special telegrams for the HERALD reporting further particulars of the fall of Metz have been reprisoners, captured in encounters with the invest- | ceived in this city. The advices are dated in Berjin

on the 29th of October, in the evening, and supply the following interesting information from Prussian

official sources, viz.:--The men of the French Guards have capitulated at Metz; also the Second Army corps, which was commanded by General Frossard at the commence ment of the war; the Third Army corps, under General De Caen; the Fourth Army corps, under General Ladmirault, and the Sixth Army corps, under command of Marshal Canrobert.

Marshal Lebœuf surrendered among the prisoners. REGIMENTAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE CAPTIVES. The prisoners taken by the Prussians in the for tress included sixty-seven regiments of French infantry, thirty battalions of Chasseurs à Pied, eighteen fourth regimental (reserve) and depot battalions, and thirty-six regiments of cavairy.

The cavalry force was made up of ten regiments of cufrassiers and mounted guides, eleven regiments of line dragoons, two regiments of tancers, three regiments of hussars, six regiments of French reguiar chasseurs, three regiments of Chasseur d'Afrique and six depot squadrons of different arms

of the mounted service. HAUL OF GREAT GUNS. The Germans got also in the place 115 field batternes of cannon and seventeen batternes of mitrailleuses.

The whole force of the garrison carried sixty-nine eagles for infantry standards and thirty-six eagles

for cavalry. The standards were taken also. GENERALS. Among the prisoners who had been serving in

and 100 brigadier generals. OF THE LINE. Of the rank and file 90,000 healthy French prisoners will be marched into North Germany for custody, and 50,000 captives distributed through the territory of the South German States.

Metz during the siege were forty generals of division

INVALIDS. The sick and wounded French will be billeted in equal numbers in the hospitals and on the people, in private dwellings, of North and South Germany.

The Capitulation of Metz Reported from Berlin-Terms of the Surrender-German Rule for the Vanquished French-The Military Power Completely Neutralized-Private Property Respected-No Reaction Permitted-The Death Penalty for Recusants-Martial Law-Food Supply.

LONDON, Nov. 2-Noon. A special telegram for the Herald, dated in Berlin yesterday evening, reports quite a variety of interesting matter relative to the progress and probable consequences of the war, with additional advices concerning the capitulation of Metz. I forward the contents of the despatch in the following order, viz.:-

ITEMS FROM THE FIELD. The HERALD correspondent says:—The negotia-tions which have been conducted between North and South Germany at Versailles are progressing in a very favorable manner.

The King of Prusaia, as I have already informed you by cable telegram, will probably assume the title of Emperor of Germany at an early day.

The railway bridge between Kehl and Straisund which was almost destroyed at an early period of the war, has been repaired, indeed almost rebuilt, by the Prussians.

Siege operations have been commenced at New Wooden buts have been sent forward for the use

of the Prussian troops serving before Paris. The Prussian landwear brigade, which has hitherto been on duty in front of Metz, will be, now that the fortress has surrendered, disbanded, and the nen sent home, as their services are not required longer by the country.

The French news which has been circulated alleging a defeat of the Germans at Montbeliard is a pure invention, fabricated for temporary effect, as the German forces have never penetrated to Montbe liard, but on the contrary marched to Dijon, which place they captured.

The German geographical names and titles have been reintroduced by official order into the territories of Lorraine and Alsace.

SURRENDER AFTER METZ. A special Hane D telegram, dated at Saarbruck

on the 31st of October, reports as follows:-"The German troops entered the fortress of Metz at one o'clock to-day. The French troops, after having evacuated the place, marched to the village of Grigny, where they surrendered their arms to the Prussians. Twenty-five thousand of them were then marched by the Chausses to Ars Laguenex, where they were encamped in front and around : battery of Prussian guns. These Frenchmen are en rouse to Germany. They are drafted in equal numpers each day and each detachment marched after nately on foot towards the frontier.

The following are the terms of the treaty of capita lation of Metz which was signed on the 27th of October, at Fescati, by Generals Jarras and Steible or behalf of the French and German commanders-in

The paper sets forth:—

First—The French army under command of Marshai Bazaine are declared prisoners of war.

Second—The fortress and town of Metz, with the forts and munitions of war, provisions and everything else found in the place, which may be the preperty of the State of France, shall be given up to the German army, and delivered in the condition in which it was found the first day of the capitulation.

Third—On the Saturday next following, at mid-day, the forts at St. Quentin, Piappoville and the re-maining forts and port Moselle shall be surrendered to the German troops. German troops. Fourth—At the hour of ten o'clock the same day Prussian officers of the artillery and engineer corps shall be admitted into all the forts in order that they may take possession of and occupy the magazines and draw all charges from the mines. FURL—The French arms, all army material, flags, carles camens, mitralieuses, fourton and aumuni-

Fifth—The French arms, all army material, flags, cagles, cannens, mitralicuses, fourgon and ammunition and artillery equipages left at Metz and in the forts under military commission of France, to be given immediately to the German commissioners.

Sixth—The French troops in Metz, after surrender, to be conducted, without arms, by regiments or regimental corps, in military order to some fixed place, to be indicated by the Frussians.

Seventh—The French officers in command of the men, after their arrival at this fixed place, to be at liberty to return to the intrenched camps or to Metz on giving their word of honor not to quit either place without an order of permission from the German commandant.

Metz on giving their word of honor not to quit either place without an order of permission from the German commandant.

Eighth—The troops after surrender to be marched to bivouse, the French soldiers retaining their personal effects, cooking utensils and so forth.

Nuth—All the French generals and other officers, with military employés who rank as commissioned officers, and who engage by written promise not to bear arms against dermany and not to agitate against Prussian interests during the war, not to be made prisoners of war, but be permitted to retain their arms and to have their personal property in recognition of the courage displayed by them during the campaign.

Tenth—The French military surgeons will remain in the fortress to take charge of the wounded. They will be treated according to the rules of the Convention of Geneva and considered as being attached to the hospitals of Prussia.

Eleventh—All questions of detail, such as concern the commercial rights of the town of Metz and the interests and rights of civilians and non-combatants, will be considered and treated subsequently in an appendix to the military paper of capitulation.

Tweeth—Any clause, sentence or word used in the present draft of arrangement, the reading of which may present a doubt as to its exact meaning, shall be interpreted hereafter in favor of the people of Prance.

Metz is to-day, adds the HERALD special correspondent, after reciting the treaty, occupied comletely by the Prussians The conduct of the soldiers towards the inhabit tants is good.

PRESSIANS IN COMPLETE POSSESSION.

There siready exists a strong "Prussian party" among the people of Metz. BAZAINE OFF. Marshal Bazaine took his departure from Mets the day of the capitulation. He was moved to do so

specially in consequence of his unpopularity with both the soldiers and citizens, who were opposed to the surrender. Indeed, it may be said that he left on account of the insecurity of his life at their GERMAN GOVERNMENT BULES. countered the French near Gray on the 27th ult., A Prussian proclamation was issued yesterday, and repeated again to-day, addressed to the French

soldiers and inhabitants; commanding the soldiers

who may not have yet surrendered to do so within

the space of twenty-four hours, on pain of being afterwards arrested and tried by martial law. The civilian inhabitants are at the same time exhorted to submit quietry to the Prussian occupation, and not to attempt to molest the soldiers, under pain Not more than ten persons to assemble in groups on Neuf Brisach and Fort Nortier at half-past seven

The proclamation promises that the property of

private individuals shall be respected. The inhabitants of Metz are commanded to surrender all the arms and ammunition in their possession. Death is declared as the punishment of an in fringement of any of the conditions so proclaimed. Food is beginning to arrive in Metz from the out-

#### BOURDAMI.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The General's Resignation. The London News' correspondent at the seat of government in France expresses his belief, through the columns of that journal, to the effect that General Bourbaki's resignation of his commission has

## THE POLITICAL QUESTION.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

been accepted by the authorities,

Departure of Eugenie from Wilhelmshobe-Bazaine's Surrender Explained in the British Cabinet Council-Eugenie to Protest Against It-Proposed Action of Great Britain on the Armistice Question-Printed Pamphlet from Napoleon-M. Thiers' Mission-King William to Assume the Title of Emperor-No Conference Between Orleanists and Legit-

LONDON, Nov. 2, 1870. The Empress Eugenie left Wilhelmshohe yesterday.

She travels strictly incomita. BAZAINE'S SURRENDER EXPLAINED IN THE BRITISH

CABINET-EUGENIE TO PROTEST AGAINST IT. At a council of the British Cabinet held to-day it was stated that the surrender of Metz was the result of an understanding between Bazaine and Bismarck in favor of Napoleon, but that the Empress refused to assent to the intrigue and had gone to Wilhelmshöhe to protest against it.

PROPOSED ACTION OF GREAT BRITAIN ON THE ARMISTICE QUESTION. In regard to the Thiers negotiations a long discussion occurred in the council, resulting in the determination to urge Prussia to consent to an armistic without insisting on the recognition of the principles of cession of territory by France as a prerequi-

PRIVATE PAMPHLET FROM NAPOLEON. A private copy of Napoleon's pamphlet on the war has been received by the HERALD correspondent to-night, accompanied by an elaborate plan of the battle of Sedan, drawn by the Emperor himself, showing how Sedan was wholly surrounded by the German forces, except on the side toward Douchery, which was held only by Prussian cavalry.

The political portion of the pamphlet is a strong vindication of the Emperor. THE MISSION OF M. TRIERS. A telegram from Tours says:-- It is reported that

M. Thiers refuses to go to Versailles, insisting on visiting Paris first, and afterwards returning to the Prussian headquarters. KING WILLIAM TO ASSUME THE TITLE OF EMPEROR. A despatch to the London Times, dated Versailles,

Tuesday, says that the negotiations between the

North and South German States looking to a German union are progressing favorably. It has been de cided that King William is to assume the title of Emperor of Germany. NO CONFERENCE BETWEEN ORLEANISTS AND LEGITI

by authority the report of a conference of legitimists and Orleanist chiefs at Coppet, in Switzerland. PRENCH MARSHALS AT WILHELMSHOHE. Marshals Canrobert and Lebout are with the Em-

The London Standard this morning contradicts

# peror at Wilhelmshohe. THE MILITARY OPERATIONS

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Gambetta's Proclamations and Circulars Con-

demned-Inactivity of the Army of the Loire-Movements of French Pareled Offcorr-Ordered to Report to Cassel-Metz Prisoners En Route for Germany-More Senention Rumors About Metz-M. Gambetta on the Situation-Incompetency of Garibaldi's Officers-Operations Before the Capture of Dijon-Visitors at Wilhelmshobe-Siege of

LONDON, NOT. 2, 1870.

The proclamations and circulars of M. Gampetta are bitterly condemned in France.

INACTIVITY OF THE ARMY OF THE LOIRE. The Moniteur complains of the inactivity of the army of the Loire, which, it says, now numbers tully 100,000 men.

MOVEMENTS OF FRENCH PAROLED OFFICERS. A despatch from Saarbruck states that Marshal Sazaine, accompanied by Colonel Villette and eight other officers, arrived there on Monday, and put ur at the Hotel du Nord. Prince Murat, with seventyeight French officers, arrived last night. All resumed their journey during the night.

ORDERED TO REPORT TO CASSEL All the French marshals and generals have been ordered by King William, at the request of Napoleon, to report at Cassel without delay.

THE METZ PRISONERS EN ROUTE FOR GERMANY. A telegram from Saarbruck dated to-day reperts that four trains with prisoners arrived here on Sunday and Monday. Seventy thousand prisoners are expected to pass through Saarlouis, and eighty-five thousand are now en route to Treves. MORE SENSATION RUMORS ABOUT METZ.

A special despatch from Brussels says that Metz is still inaccessible. Not one has been allowed to enter. The Echo de Luxembourg and the Echo du Nord sweet that the garrison refused to recognize the capitulation, and that encounters with the German garrison are taking place. STORES AND PROVISIONS DISCOVERED IN THE CITY.

A correspondent at Metz telegraphs on the 2d:-I am informed from a trustworthy source that the Prussians have found in the magazines and arsenals of the forts stores of all kinds, including provisions sufficient for the maintenance of the garrison until March. THE SALVATION OF PRANCE IN THE HANDS OF HER

PROPIN.

A deputation of 2,000 persons called upon M. Gambetta yesterday, to petition for organization of the scattered forces now operating independently in various departments. Gambetta answered that the sivation of the people was in their own hands. The government could not even supply them with arms. INCOMPETENCY OF GARIBALDI'S OFFICERS.

The authorities at Tours ascribe the loss of Dijon the incompetency of Garibaldi's Sardanian officer and their crude organizations, which relieved the regular French forces at the moment when the latter were most needed. PRUBBIAN ADVANCE ON LYONS-GARIBALDI'S COM-

A correspondent at Garibaldi's headquarters tele graphs on the 1st:-The Prussians made a demand en Dijon for half a million security and provisions for the maintenance of eighty thousand men. A strong body is now moving on Lyens. Fifteen bundred cavairy passed to-day near Genelia, where we were yesterday reconnultring. We hold our post-Numerous Italians, especially Genevise, are arriving. OPERATIONS BEFORE THE CAPTURE OF DIJON The outposts of General Werger's command en-

two days before the occupation of Dijon, and reulsed them at all points, taking fifteen officers and 500 men prisoners. DISTINGUISHED VISITORS AT WILHELMSHOHE. The Duchess of Hamilton and the Princess of Monaco were among the visitors at Wilhelmshöhe on Tuesday. M. Pietri, who had left Cassel, was re-

called by telegraph. THE SINGE OF NEUP BRISACH. The Prussians opened fire from their heavy guns

NO MORE REINPORCEMENTS NEEDED. The Bavarian government has been instructed to

sending reinforcements to the army around Paris. SEVERAL WAR NOTES.

General Bourbaki has been under strict surveil-

lance since als visit to Chiselburst. German geographical names are being substituted

for the French in the province of Alsace. All foreigners in Paris have been offered passes to

leave the city. Mazzint has gone to Tours, The escape of M. Paul Cassagnac from the Prus-

dans and his arrival at Vienna are confirmed. The landwehr doing duty with he army at Metz will be disbanded and sent home.

The ranway bridge between Strasbourg and Kehl has been repaired.

The Germans deny the French reports of a victory at Montbéliard, asserting that there are no German

Wooden huts have been sent to the army before

It is said that Garibaldi's expedition is paralyzed by the jealousy of the French officers. Fifty-three eagles were taken by the Germans at

Nothing from the Army of the Loles-Sac Dijon-Rumor that Metz Has Not Capitalated-Visit of Political Deputations to M.

Garlbaldi's headquarters are at Offanges. In the ncounters with the enemy near Besancon he captured over 1,000 prisoners. The province of Jura is now free from the presence of the Prussians, who are going northward, closely followed by the French. The loss of Dijon was due to the tardy arrival of the French artillery.

PRENCH REPORT THAT METZ HAS NOT CAPITULATED. A despatch has been received here from Arlon, Belgium, which aunounces that Metz has not capitulated. That is, the garrisons, forts and towns refuse to agree to the capitulation of Bazaine, and the Prussians resume their position about the place. VISIT OF POLITICAL DEPUTATIONS TO M. GAMBETTA-

HIS VIEWS ON THE SITUATION. The deputations which called upon M. Gambetta. last night were authorized representatives of political reunions throughout the country. They were accompanied by several thousand sympathizers with their object, which was to present to the government resolutions asking for a levie en masse, and the appointment of committees for the departments, to be charged with hastening the popular

that it were better for Frenchmen that they determine to conquer or die. The republic cannot fall if the people will that it stand. The government has tent its every energy to the task of defence. Efforts

that he might be free to enlist in the ranks, and he declares the women may well call cowards now all able-bodied men who do not join the army. SECOND RESIGNATION OF M. ESQUIROS. M. Esquiros has tendered his resignation of the

pech, the mayor, gave in his resignation, in order

has accepted. Esquibos' successor. M. Alphonse Gant has been appointed administrator of the government at Marseilles in place of Esquiros, resigned.

Cambetta of a sum of money from the French realdents of San Francisco. MISCELLANEOUS WAR ITEMS. It is reported that the formal siege of New Brei-

francs to the new national loan The government has established a prize court at

concerning the capitulation of Metz

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Citizen Arrivals in Loudon-Condition of the City When They Left-Minister Washburne's Exertion in Their Behalf-Cabinet

LONDON, Nov. 2, 1870. Commander Sellin E. Woodsworth, of San Fran-

habitants. Sickness of almost every variety of disease was increasing rapidly and assuming the epidemic form. Mr. Wikoff is expected to arrive in London from

Shepherd, of Cincinnatt; William P. Bowles and Mrs. Bowles his wife; Mr. Dreyer, partner in the firm of Bowles Brothers & Co. Mr. Harry Stone, who left Paris on the 26th nit.

The escape of the American visitors and residents from Paris is due entirely to the firmness and tact of Minister Washburne. The French government having first refused their application for permission to leave the city, Mr.

Washburne waited on Minister Jules Payre person.

sion for the exit of the Americans immediately.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALE! Prussian Position Towards Earl Granville's

Argument-Conduct and Policy of the Ger-The paliry assertion which was recently delivered

troops in that vicinity.

The government at Tours has accepted General Bourbaki's resignation.

Gambetta-Ilis Views on the Situation-Second Resignation of M. Esquiros-Mis-cellaneous War Notes.

Tours, Nov. 2, 1870.

Nothing official has been received from the army of the Loire. SUCCESSES OF GARIBALDI-CAUSE OF DIJON'S CAP-

M. Gambetta addressed the deputations, urging

had been made and were still being made to procure arms and munitions. But the people must assist the government in this as in other efforts. They must be self-reliant and must not expect the government to surmount obstacles which they themseives might remove. All must unite in saving the PRANCE STILL POR WAR-A PATRIOTIC MAYOR. Addresses to the government demanding the energetic prosecution of the war continue to pour in from all parts of the country. At Marselles, M. Del-

command of Marseities, which the government here

AID FROM SAN PRANCISCO. The Moniteur acknowledges the receipt by Minister

sach has commenced. The citizens of Havre have subscribed 2,000,000

Havre. Extraordinary rumors continue to circulate here

AMERICANS FROM PARIS.

Temporizing-The American Minister to

cisco, who has arrived here from Paris, reports that very great amount of suffering existed among the poor of that city to the 25th of October. For some time previously there was a short allow-

mee of fresh meat. This even was of meat of bad quality owing to the want of proper fodder for the The effects of its use were felt severely by the in-

Mr. Kane, who has arrived, reports the following American personages as being among those rema ing in Paris, viz.:-Messrs. Durand, of Chicago

with the largest party of the liberated Americans, is expected here in London to-morrow.

ally and said:- "M. Favre, after enduring a very have succeeded in obtaining from the commander of the Prussian army now luvesting Paris permission the German lines. This concession was a very great favor shown to us, as it must be an object of the enemy to keep as many persons inside the city as possible. You now, sir, refuse to these Ameri cans the privilege of leaving and thus securing their safety. I beg to say, M. Favre, that unless you now permit their departure I will withdraw myself, in my official capacity as Minister of the United States, and thus cease all diplomatic relations with you and report the facts of the case to my governmen Minister Jules Favre granted the refused permis

BRITISH NEUTRALITY.

by Earl Granville, Secretary for Foreign Affairs,

CONTINUED ON TENTH PAGE.

in the Bernstorff Prusslan correspondence, to the effect that the export of arms and munitions of war